

LAMMERT BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, 30th October, 1924,
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October, 1924.

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LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.**MOTHER'S LETTERS.****FEARS FOR SON SHE
KILLED.****TRAGEDY IN HOTEL.**

London, September 17:—The inquest on Mrs. Lois Brooke, 40, of Wallington, Surrey, and her ten-year-old son, Dixie, who were found dead with their throats cut in a bathroom at the Orchard Hotel, Portman-street, W., on Friday night, was held at Marylebone Coroner's Court yesterday.

Mrs. Dorothy Mooney, of Wallington, Surrey, said the dead woman was her sister, who lived with her. She was separated from her husband, Mr. Leigh Brooke, but they had been meeting lately in London.

Mrs. Brooke had an allowance from her husband of £3 a week, which had recently been increased to £4. Nothing had depressed her recently except her mother's death in the spring. She had not fully recovered from three operations.

Two letters to Mrs. Brooke which Mrs. Mooney said were in Mr. Brooke's writing were read:

One, dated August 4, said: "Dear Nan.—Could you meet me at the Grosvenor Hotel on Thursday or Friday about twelve o'clock noon? I hope you can because these two are slack mornings for me and we will have a talk. I will try and send £20 to your bank to-morrow, or any other early next week. I hope that will do. Let me know what other bills come in when you get them. Don't worry but cheer up. When you feel down try to sing. 'It ain't going to rain any more.' It is a wonderfully inspiring song."

The other letter, dated August 6, told her not to worry, because if her money did not last to the end of the month she could write and let him know.

The coroner read a medical certificate that Mr. Brooke was in bed suffering from heart trouble and was unfit to attend the inquest.

MORPHINE.

The coroner said that on a piece of paper found there was written in the dead woman's handwriting: "Oh, goodness, it is getting on. Had to do shopping here or Dig would have wondered why we should have come to town. Oh, God, I have tried to kill my darling and morphine didn't act and now salts of lemon. In a letter written on April 9 Mrs. Brooke said:

"I feel as if I shall go mad. It is no fault of anyone, nor religion. I have not got the pluck to see my little son struggle on without a mother."

I have schemed with money, fearing to be short in the future, so there will be money in the post office. My husband has been kind to me lately and tried to help me. I don't want the blame to fall on him. It is just my own 'dud' self which has caused me to go dotty. I must go away and do it. It would be so awful for them to have it here. I nearly did it on Tuesday when they went to Croydon. She must think me heady though I try to hide my feelings."

Dr. Spurgeon, divisional surgeon, said a tube which was found had contained 25 tablets of morphine sulphate. There was a quarter of a grain of morphine in each tablet, and if the whole tube had been taken it would not have caused death.

Rudolph Verney said from a letter which he had from Mrs. Brooke recently she was obviously anxious about her boy's future. In it she said: "It is difficult to bring up a boy when one is poor."

The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Brooke murdered her son and then committed suicide while of unsound mind.

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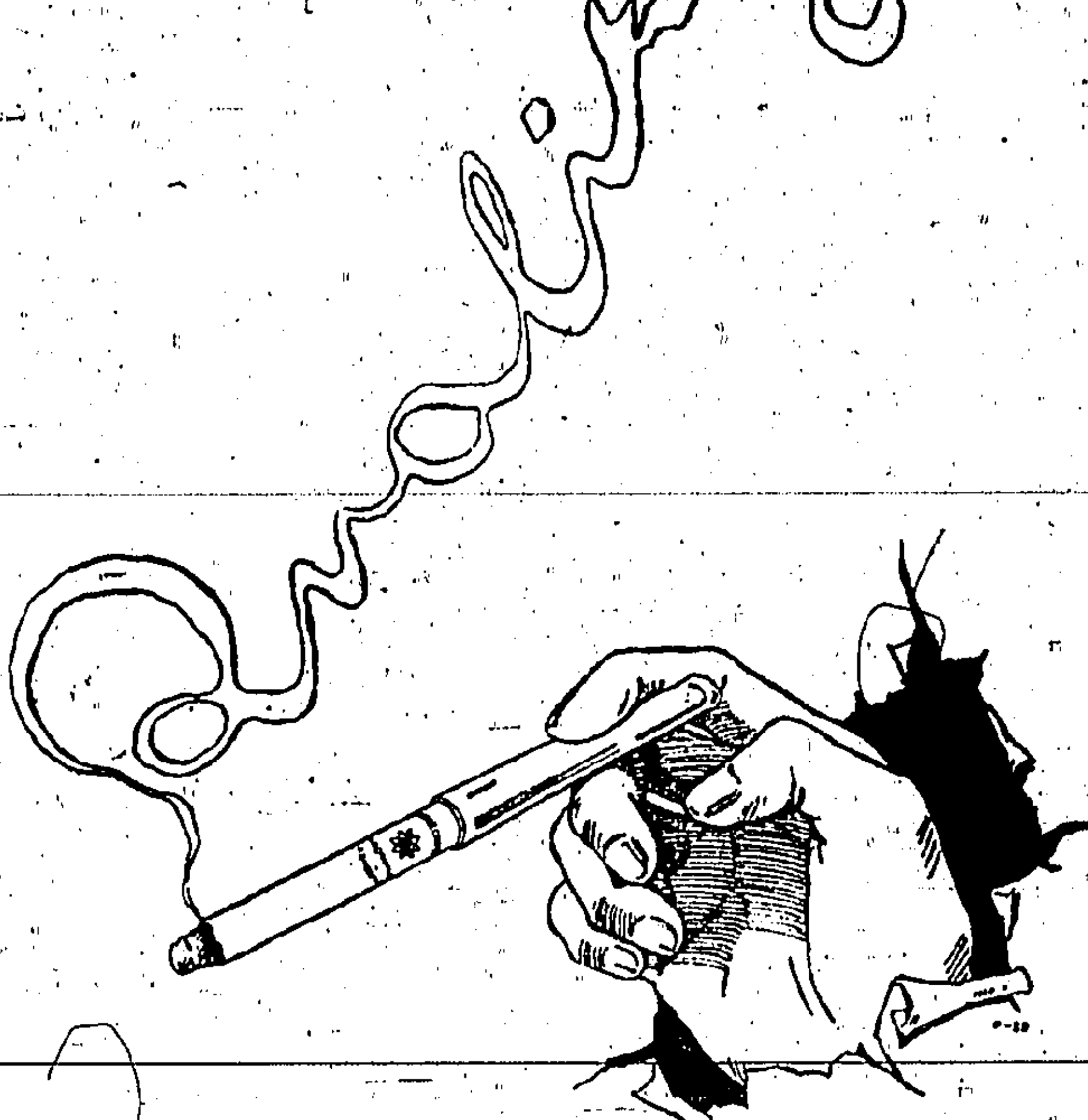
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**ODDS & ENDS.****MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.****Famous Fishery Expert Dead.**

The death has occurred at Strathay, at the age of 72, of Mr. H. W. Johnstone, a noted fishing expert. He was the first to discover that the age of the salmon is ascertainable by its scales, under microscopic examination. He was a son of Mr. Robert Johnstone, of Shieldhill Glasgow.

A Glasgow Centenarian.

Mrs. Paul, who at present resides at 15 Riddie Terrace, Glasgow, has reached the advanced age of 100 years. She was born in Strathairn in July, 1824, and has been in the Riddie district for about ten years. Her husband, who was a sea captain, died at sea. In full possession of her faculties, Mrs. Paul can read, write, and knit, and her eyesight is still excellent.

Island of Banks.

The correspondent of the Batavia "Nieuwsblad" writes from Bandoeng, that in the island of Banks, there are altogether 270 mines, 61 large mines and 209 small. The present average yearly output of tin-ore is about three hundred thousand piculs. There are about 20,000 coolies employed on the mines, comprised mostly of Chinese, and a small percentage of natives from Sunda. These Sundanese, although quite new to the methods of work in the mines, are giving every satisfaction. Their labour is cheap and before long it would be advisable to employ Sundanese labour exclusively. The estimated net revenue for this year will be about thirty million guilders.

Cost of Rheumatism.

It appears (according to the Archives of Medical Hydrology) that in England and Wales alone there are more than 370,000 industrial workers seeking relief for rheumatic affections, exclusive of acute rheumatism. These figures, of course, take no account of the professional and wealthier classes, who are responsible for their own treatment. This official return clearly signifies that the State-insured population of adult workers is heavily burdened with rheumatic troubles, including (in the soft tissues) fibrositis, lumbago, sciatica, and periarthritis, and (in the joints and bones) periarthritis and osteoarthritis. It also signifies that there is a corresponding burden of rheumatic invalidity, involving financial charge for sickness and disablement benefit of probably £1,800,000 sterling per annum. The serious incidence upon health and upon industry of this most crippling group of diseases is beginning to be realised, not only in England, but in other countries. It is about to form the subject of a special inquiry in Holland. Perhaps the people of northern countries, with their damp, cold climates, are especially affected in this matter.

A Trade Union Veteran.

One of the best known Trade Union officials on the Clyde, Mr. William Brodie, organising delegate of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, has on his retirement been the recipient of a highly complimentary message from the Executive Council of that body. Mr. Brodie has been an official for over a quarter of a century—since long before the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and a number of smaller unions combined to form the A.E.U.

Delusion About A "Curse."

Some facts have been ascertained at Cairo, in reference to the statement contained in an extract from a letter by the late Mr. Evelyn-White, a lecturer at Leeds University, read out by the coroner at the inquest in Leeds on the 11th inst. The statement in question was to the effect that there was a curse on the deceased because he had taken certain manuscripts to Cairo, though he had leave to do so.

Mr. Evelyn-White stayed in the ancient Coptic Monastery of Wadnatroun for two months about two years ago in order to study MSS. for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He had nothing to do with their transfer, which was apparently effected after his departure. Semelka Pasha, head of the Coptic Museum, in agreement with the Coptic Patriarch, ordered the monks to send all the MSS. to the Coptic Museum because several had disappeared from Wadnatroun. It is not unusual for such books to contain at the end the threat, "Cursed be he who steals this book!" The monks may not have looked favourably on the transfer, as they gained a certain revenue from visitors anxious to see the MSS., and may possibly have impressed upon Mr. Evelyn-White the bad luck awaiting anyone removing them.

**ANOTHER MOTHER'S
TRIBUTE TO
BABY'S OWN TABLETS.**

Says They Saved Her Baby's Life.

No higher eulogy could be paid a medicine than that contained in the brief statement of Mrs. Fred Rose, South Bay, Ontario, Canada, who writes:—"I feel that Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them."

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Your chemist sells Baby's Own Tablets, or post-free, 50 cents the vital dose, 25c. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kingston Road, Shanghai.

Prince and Scots Masons.

The report that the Prince of Wales is to stay for several days at Holyrood during his December visit has aroused much interest in the capital. His Royal Highness arranged some time ago to attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to receive a special Masonic honour.

To Honour Benefactor.

Falkirk Town Council has decided to present Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dollar, San Francisco, with an illuminated address and a commemorative medal in connection with their coming golden wedding celebrations. A native of Falkirk, Mr. Dollar, who is a millionaire and shipping magnate, has been a generous benefactor to the town of his birth, his outstanding gift being the mansion house and grounds of Arncliffe, now known as the Dollar Park.

Defied Tradition.

Young Mr. Michael Wentworth Beaumont, who a few months ago married the Hon. Faith Pease, Lord Gainsford's younger daughter, is to become the Conservative candidate for the Forest of Dean. His choice of parties is against tradition, for four years his own family and his wife's have been Liberal. Miss Faith Pease defied tradition at her wedding. She was married on a Friday and had green in the bridal retinue colour scheme, and for her travelling dress. Above all, her wedding day was Leap Year Day.

Famous Knights.

Sir William Bull, M.P., the Principal of the Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor, has completed a new edition of his "Knighthood," which contains a complete list of the existing recipients of the honour of knighthood, including those who figured in the last Birthday Honours list. There is, in addition, a list of Knights Bachelor in order of precedence from which it would appear that Sir William Forwood, who received the honour in 1883, is now the senior holder of the dignity. Other survivors of the "eighties" are Sir George Cluith, Sir Henry Mance, Sir James Orichton-Browne, Sir John Edge, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir John Somers Vine, Sir Philip Magnus, Sir Eugene Leclercq, Sir Howard Gribb, Sir John Turner, and Sir William Crundall. Sir William Bull states that at present meeting of the Council of the Society it was decided to compile a list of 100 of the most distinguished members, of the degree, and this list is published in the "Knighthood." The names of Bacon, Grenville, Drake, Sidney, Raleigh, Hawkins, and Frobenius appear among the earliest creations, while the more recent men of note in the list include Sir William Harcourt, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Henry Bessemer, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Isaac Pitman, Sir Henry Irving, Sir William Crookes, Sir Laurence Alma Tadema, Sir William Orchardson, and Sir Ernest Shackleton.

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If they are troubling you call
and see
LAZARUS.

BIRTHS.

RICHARDSON.—On October 12, at St. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Richardson (née Cowley), a daughter.

EDMONDSON.—On October 13, at St. Marie Maternity Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Edmondson, a son, George Hilton.

BELKNAP.—On October 13, at Maternity St. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Belknap, a daughter, Alice Williamson.

MARRIAGE.

JAMES WOOD.—On October 3, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral by the Very Rev. Dean Synnott, M.A., Edgar Colin James, only son of the late Mr. E. P. T. James and Mrs. James of Newport, England, to Emily Wood, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wood, of Vancouver.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1924.

THE PEKING COUP.

China was ever a land of surprises, but the latest news from Peking once again proves that as years go by students of China and the Chinese are guessing wider of the mark than usual. The dispatch received by the Commodore shows that there was a very simple explanation to the brief telegram published last evening to the effect that "Peking was suddenly and completely cut off telegraphically from everywhere this morning (Thursday, October 23)." It appears that General Feng Yuh-siang, the Christian General and his Ironsides have brought off a well-planned coup and seized the capital of the Central Government of China during the absence of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the war-lord who placed President Tsao K'un in office. The news is significant in that mention is made of the prop-

ability of Tuan Chi-jui becoming President in place of the present Chihli puppet.

As pointed out in the "China Mail" some weeks ago, the hands of press-men and news agencies have been tied as regards what war telegrams shall be sent out of China proper. As far as the Chihli-Fengtien campaign has been concerned, Peking has been issuing daily communiqués, which the "China Mail" has been enabled to publish.

These have all been issued from the headquarters of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and, somewhat naturally, they have reported success after success for the national army. From a Tientsin message to hand this morning, it is apparent that the Chihli forces, under Wu Pei-fu, met with a severe reverse near Shanhaikuan, a week ago last Tuesday. The following day, an attempt was made to counter-attack the positions held by the Fengtien army, but more Fengtien troops were sent down an adjoining valley, and they turned the flank of the Chihli army, forcing it to retreat.

Basing our prediction on the knowledge now available Wu Pei-fu's forces have been caught between two fires. They are facing the Fengtien forces with the hostile troops of the Christian General ready to stab them in the back should they attempt to retreat.

The message from Peking states that General Feng has occupied the capital as he intends to stop the war. His coup will probably result in Wu Pei-fu having to withdraw to his lair at Loyang, but unless other of his troops prove disloyal he will still have to be reckoned with as a serious fighting factor. The presumption is that General Feng has an understanding with Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Mukden since Tuan Chi-jui is mentioned as the next President and he is now believed to have made up his squabble with the Fengtien Party. If there is not an understanding between Feng, Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin, it is difficult to visualize the Christian General being able to retain his grip on the reins of government at Peking. Possibly the next few days will bring news of yet another coup, though Feng's troops appear to be strongly entrenched since they control the railway between Peking and Tientsin.

Accents.

Human speech without accent is inconceivable, and would, if it were possible, be abominable. Every individual and group of individuals, mutes excepted, must be credited with some kind of accent. It seems equally inevitable that each separate accent will be criticised by persons who are equipped with some other. The accent of the Australian has been subjected to a substantial amount of such criticism. It has been so derided, says an Australian exchange, that masses of Australian citizens, however much they deny it, are secretly persuaded that their accent must be specially execrable. No one will plead that, as euphony, the Australian accent is a thing of beauty. But Australians should remember that they are likely to hear no accent but their own criticised; no other accent is present in any appreciable quantity, adds our contemporary, and continues that it is otherwise in the old country. Australia is isolated vocally as well as geographically. But there is a certain solace in the fact that the population of Britain is divided up into little groups each criticising, burling and despising the other's speech sounds. As far as accent is concerned, Britain is a veritable Babel. Practically each county has its own, and if there were any "within-the-Empire accent competition," it is safe to say that whatever hideousness the Australian accent has, it would sound pleasantly compared with some of the varieties that the small areas of England and of Scotland can produce. To the impartial observer there is humour in the fact that each little group quite sincerely believes its own accent to be the only one free from blemish. In one of his well-known aphorisms, complete Alexander Pope says: "The truth our judgments at our own catches; none so just, alike, yet each believes his own." It is much the same with our accents. Not any one is perfect, yet each person has a secret pride in his own.

Cocktail Concerts.

Variety is the spice of life and the secret of most successful things is the well-mixed ingredients that go to make a composite whole. The thought occurred to us whilst listening to the concert on Tuesday under the auspices of the Navy League. It was as varied as anything could well be, and was saved from dullness by reason of the diversity of the items offered. The persons who like hand music, got it. Those who see no good in a song unless it is well sung were catered for, equally with those who see no good except it be of the classic. A touch of humour and mystery was supplied by an artist distinctly in the front rank of a somewhat hackneyed calling. The light sketch also supplied a relief that appealed to all. Here then it seemed to us is the secret of meeting Hongkong's somewhat peculiar wants. Let there be a mingling—a cocktail mingling of that which will produce a tasteful finished product. Let the classic person be catered for as well as the "low brow" person in the same programme, and we shall begin to appreciate each other's tastes and perhaps see the reasonableness of them. A local committee might be formed to carry through a series of "Winter popular pops" and earn for themselves undying fame—or infamy—for alas! the venture will not appeal to all, and those who inflict upon us a protracted in-exhaustible series of "Glorious Devon," "Thru" stuff will find their arts wasted on the Theatre air and probably urged, in the words of the absent-minded art master, gazing at a tank-cab-horse, to "rub it out and do another." Cocktail concerts. Let us have them by all means.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised
In The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

October 24.—Coronet Theatre; "Tess of the Storm Country."
October 24.—Star Theatre; "Sporting Youth."
October 24.—World Theatre; "The Man of Her Dreams."
October 24.—Queen's Theatre; "Woman to Woman."
October 25.—H.K.W.G. and M.C.L. Children's Fête.
October 25.—Theatre Royal, Italian Grand Opera Company presents "Trovatore."
October 30.—First Musicale of the season at Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.
October 31.—Grand Recital at the City Hall, 5.30 p.m.

SPORT.
November 8.—Sixth extra race meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

DANCE.
October 25.—Dance at the Peak Club, 9.15 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
October 30.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Room, a collection of postage stamps, 5.15 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.
November 5.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Voeux Road Central, noon.

November 8.—General meeting of members of the Hongkong and China Camphor Refining Co., Ltd., at the offices of the Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., Lower Albert Road, noon.

OTHER MEETINGS.
October 24.—Twentieth annual meeting of members of the R.H.K.Y.C. at the Club House, North Point, 6.45 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

For causing obstruction by leaving loads of sand in Soy Street, yesterday, a contractor was fined \$25 by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy, this morning.

A fine of \$350 was inflicted on a woman for preparing opium in Shanghai Street. The case came before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy, this morning.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., announce a special sailing of the "Sui An" on Sunday, leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m. and returning from Macao at 5.30 p.m.

Mrs. W. Morrison en route for Paris, arrived here a few days ago by the "Empress of Asia" and is displaying a choice selection of ladies' wear and hats of the latest fashion from the United States and Europe at room No. 41, King Edward Hotel, today.

A Chinese fortune-teller was sent to prison for the period of six months with hard labour by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday (afternoon), when he was charged with receiving and harboring a young Chinese girl 15 years old.

APPEAL COURT.

POKFULAM COLLISION RECALLED.

A STREET-CHASING CAR.

An application for leave to appeal against a decision of Mr. Justice Dyer Ball in regard to a motor collision which took place on the Pokfulam Road on July 12, and in respect of which Mr. H. Odell was awarded damages against the Connaught Garage Company, was heard at a Full Court this morning consisting of Sir Henry Gwynne Gollan, Chief Justice and Justice H. H. J. Gompertz.

The chief ground of appeal which was put forward by Mr. H. S. Fitzroy (instructed by Mr. F. E. Nash), was the discrepancy between statements made by Mr. Odell shortly after the accident had occurred and at the court as to the facts of the case. To Inspector Grant, who had appeared on the scene shortly after the collision, Mr. Odell had stated that the Connaught car in front had stopped without warning and had forced him into the bank; in the court he said that it was in the centre of the road and in course of turning.

"Over The Sticks."
For the latter statement to be correct, said Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Odell's car, according to the injury it sustained, would have had to jump over the other like a horse at Aintree and reverse.

Mr. Fitzroy said he differed with Mr. Justice Ball when he said that there was no evidence regarding excessive speed. If Mr. Odell's statement regarding speed was right, whilst proceeding at a speed of 10 miles an hour he had this car under observation for 240 feet. If that was so he could stop the car very quickly. Yet, on his own evidence he had had to pull his car into the hillside to avoid the other. Even if the action of the other car had necessitated this, the damage done with the car going at ten miles an hour would have been practically nothing. "You don't bend the axle of a car without hitting it with considerable force," said Mr. Fitzroy, and the amount of damage done pointed to the car having been travelling at "terrific speed."

The Chief Justice, after consultation with Mr. Justice Gompertz, said that they would read over the depositions again (His Lordship had previously stated that he had only been able to look at them about ten minutes before arriving in Court). The Court would then announce what sort of an order to make.

It is within His Lordship's power to make an order for the entire rehearing of the evidence or of whatever parts of it he considers necessary.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lord Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Potter and Mr. and Mrs. Malini were among the passengers who left on the "Empress of Asia" yesterday.

Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd. (London) have contributed £25 to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce Consular Scholarship Fund.

The Portuguese community of Hongkong is arranging to hold a reception in honour of His Grace Dom Matias de Oliveira Xavier, Archbishop of Goa, who will pass through the Colony shortly on his way to Macao.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the recent competition for the General, Levant, and Far Eastern Consular Services. The names are in order of merit:—H. P. Greenwood, N. O. W. Steward, T. J. E. Haskell, A. Goodall, I. L. Henderson, R. M. Eyres, G. E. Stockley, I. R. M. Leake, F. A. G. Cook, E. L. A. Robertson-Fullerton, L. Pott.

In view of events in China, Nos. 18 and 19, just issued, of the new history of the Royal Marines, entitled "Britain's Sea Soldiers," are of special interest. These parts chiefly deal with the fighting in China in 1900 and the defence of the Peking Legations, and among the many illustrations is one of Captain L. S. T. Halliday, R.M.L.I., now Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Marine Depot, Deal, winning the V.C.

In addition to the ladies who kindly assisted in selling flags on Nelson's Day, whose names were published, the following also assisted:—Miss R. King, Miss C. Hast, Miss R. Shee and Miss J. White. The Navy League Committee also desire to acknowledge the kind services of the following ladies who sold programmes, chocolates and cigarettes at the Navy League concert:—Miss R. King, Miss C. Hast, Miss R. Shee, Miss J. White, Miss R. King, Miss C. Hast, Miss R. Shee, Miss J. White, Miss R. King, Miss C. Hast, Miss R. Shee, Miss J. White. The amount collected was \$134.10.

PEKING IN CHRISTIAN HANDS.

FENG YUH-SIANG SEIZES CITY. MAY DEPOSE PRESIDENT.

Proposal To Stop Fighting.

The brief message, received last evening that telegraphic communication with Peking was entirely cut off, is now explained by the news that the "Christian General" has seized the city. The news is confirmed in British and American naval circles through wireless messages to hand.

The following was handed to the "China Mail" by the Naval Secretary this morning:

"The Commodore is informed that General Feng Yuh-siang deserted Wu Pei-fu and on Thursday, October 23, seized Peking with his division. Feng has issued a proclamation that he intends to put an end to the war and it may also be his intention to replace the President by Tuan Chuan. The presidential palace is surrounded by troops. Order has been maintained in the city. The only means of communication with Peking is by wireless telegraphy."

Feng Yuh-siang referred to above is, of course, Feng Yuh-siang, better known as the Christian General.

Tuan Chuan is most probably Tuan Chi-jui, pronounced by foreigners and Northern Chinese as Tan Chu Ray. This and possibly, mutilation in transit accounts for the spelling.

By a strange coincidence, Tuan's immediate subordinate, "Little Hsu," is in Hongkong.

One Of The Old School.
Tuan Chi-jui, a native of Anhui (or Anhui), "The China Year Book," gives him deserving prominence as follows:—

"A graduate of the Peiyang Military School, Yuan Shih-kai's chief military adviser while Viceroy of Chih-li, Brigade-General in Fukien in 1906, Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Chinese Bordered Yellow Banner, October, 1907; and General Commander-in-Chief, Kiangpeh, December, 1910.

Native of Anhui. Commander of the 11th Division. Appointed on August 25, 1921, acting Tsuchun of Shensi upon the sudden and mysterious death of Yen Hsiang-wen who had been appointed only two months previously when Chen Shu-fan fled. Transferred to Honan, May 10, 1922. Was appointed Inspector of Army and transferred his troops to Peking, October 1922. His troops played a decisive part in



Tuan Chi-jui.

the Chihli-Fengtien war. Known as the Christian General. Second Order of Merit.

Tientsin Line Open.

Enquiries made by a "China Mail" representative this morning elicited the information that the local offices of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company were as much in the dark as the public as to the reason for the cutting off of Peking from telegraphic communication with Shanghai. They did not think that it could be an ordinary dislocation but they had no information to the contrary.

All cables to Peking from Hongkong are at present being sent to Shanghai and relayed via Chefoo to Tientsin as it was gathered that the line was all right as far as there. The actual cable read "All routes traffic being forwarded to Tientsin for disposal."

Views Of "Little" Hsu.

Later in the morning, General Hsu was shown the telegram about the Peking coup. As Tuan Chi-jui has been the leader, since its inception, of the Anfu party, of which "Little" Hsu is a leading light, his opinion was sought.

He referred to his prediction made earlier in the morning about the instability of the Peking Government. Nevertheless, he thought that the coup would benefit neither country nor people. It was premature and at most would only mean a change in personnel. General Feng, the Christian General, was not much of an administrator although he may be a capable general; and if he succeeded in ousting Wu Pei-fu another party would step into power.

Tuan Chi-jui, he believed, was living in the British Concession in Tientsin. With regard to the message about the alleged fears of General Feng to establish Tuan as President, General Hsu said that Tuan would only hold the post by virtue of his prestige, but without strength based on active support. This, he thought, would only result in another phase of non-permanent government and which would not benefit China.

Asked if he still considered himself Tuan's subordinate, General Hsu replied by saying that should Tuan respond to overtures to him to re-enter active politics, and assuming that he assumed office, he (the General) would certainly do his duty by assisting if he was called upon to do so.

Feng Calls Council.

(Rector's Service.)

Peking, October 23.
General Feng Yuh-siang completely controls the capital.

He has issued a proclamation denouncing the war which is ruining China. General Feng has called a conference of Government servants and others with a view to ending hostilities. The proclamation appeals to the people to preserve order and protect foreigners. Meanwhile Feng's troops are preparing Peking.

ARRIVAL OF "LITTLE" HSU.

PASSENGER ON S.S. "DARDANUS."

SOME INTERESTING VIEWS EXPRESSED.

"I Will Not Forget The Country."

That he was definitely proceeding to England to add to his education with a view the better to qualify himself as a future administrator of China, that his departure did not mean his retirement from politics and that he considered himself unjustly treated in Shanghai, was the gist of an interview accorded to the "China Mail" by General Hsu Shu-tseng, better known as "Little" Hsu, on board the Blue Funnel steamer "Dardanus" on the arrival of the ship in harbour early this morning.

In appearance, the General belies the misnomer of "Little." Of about 37 years of age, with a close crop worn by most North-easterners, he was dressed in a very plain long coat, made of what is known to the piecegoods trade as "autumn suiting," a very light woollen fabric. He can be easily recognised from the photograph we publish although on getting closer he appeared to be slightly younger and not quite so stout as in the reproduction. In the street he would be taken by the ordinary Chinese as a merchant from Shanghai. Just a very slight sprinkling of grey is showing on his head and the General, to one speaking to him for the first time, bore an almost indistinguishable trace of anxiety. In a crowd he would be the last person to be taken for a military leader.



徐樹錚

Police Precautions.

There could be no mistaking his identity. Practically every ship arriving from Shanghai yesterday afternoon had been canvassed. A police launch with a European sergeant, a Water Police sergeant and a party of Chinese detectives from the Central Station put out before sunrise to meet the "Dardanus." As soon as the vessel had been secured to her buoy, the police clambered on board and posted themselves at the gangway—outside the saloon accommodation below the bridge and at the door of the General's cabin. Mr. C. G. Perdue, acting Director of Criminal Intelligence, also went on board.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police, and Lieut. Commander G. F. Holo, R.N., also visited the ship, the former being in conversation with the General for some time. General Hsu was not accompanied by his son, Hsu Dor-ling. He had with him, Mr. L. S. Wong who is acting as his secretary and one aide-de-camp. In his cabin was a placard marked "Mr. Hsu and party, lifeboat No. 1" and the other two Chinese passengers on the ship were also positive that the General was on board. That he was reported to have sailed on the "President Jefferson" has already been admitted to be incorrect and his "having been seen and having answered to his name" at Nagasaki is probably explained by the fact that, if dressed in European clothes, he would pass muster as a Japanese and the presumption, therefore, is that somebody else was mistaken for him. Before the "Dardanus" had tied up, a Chinese in a grey long gown walked to the ship's side. Even from the distance, he looked every bit like the photograph, although admittedly, the wish may have been father to the thought.

Grants Interview.

When first approached for an interview, through the courtesy of Mr. Wong, the General gave out that he was expecting visitors and suggested to-morrow morning. A minute afterwards the "Mail" man was ushered into the cabin. Speaking in the Northern dialect, General Hsu is a native of Shanghai, the province in which Shanghai stands—his apology for the lack of facilities for entertainment.

General Hsu was accompanied mainly in the General's dialect with Mr. Wong, who speaks English fluently, acting as interpreter.

The General himself, is no mean English scholar as he broke in occasionally, speaking in English to give emphasis where needed.

Bound For Europe.

General Hsu assured the "Mail" reporter that he was going to Europe and that he had decided to continue his journey, if possible, by the "Dardanus." He did not propose to stay ashore overnight and he was not going to Canton.

However, although he was going abroad, he would always remember China as his main object was to obtain more education. He had gained plenty of experience of his own country and was now desirous of gaining first-hand information of foreign countries. His trip was strictly a private one, in an official and personal capacity, but the object he had in view was for the country's gain.

When asked what the people in general and his adherents in particular, would think of his going away in time of crisis, the General replied that he was fully aware of his responsibilities to his countrymen, adding in English, "Even if the country forgets me, I will not forget the country."

Unaware Of Sun's Protest.

On the "Mail" man informing him that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had caused a protest to be sent to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking against his detention in Shanghai, the General replied that it was news to him. He had been entirely cut off from communication in Shanghai and was not aware of what had been done. While on the subject of the events in Shanghai, General Hsu remarked that he felt an injustice had been done to him by the Settlement, the injustice only being possible because China was such a weak power. The only remedy, he continued, for occurrences such as he had experienced, lay in making China strong, the foundation of strength being based upon knowledge; this was one of the reasons to seek that knowledge in Europe, why he was going abroad, namely.

On the reporter switching off to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the General said that the southern leader was a good friend of his. However, their political views and ideals were different although there might be a few points on which they agreed. Nevertheless, he believed that Dr. Sun was really doing what he could for the country.

Hopes For Future.

Invited to discuss the prospects of an attack on Canton by the Peking party, which, according to a message received by a vernacular paper, had instructed Tsuchun Chao, Hang-ti of Hunan to lead an expedition into Kwangtung, General Hsu expressed the opinion that even if an army was sent southwards, it would not be effective. Personally, he predicted, the Peking party would not remain in power long even if there was no opposition. Neither the present administrators, nor their successors, were expected to be at the helm for any length of time, hence his desire to gain knowledge and thereby prepare himself for the future when he hoped, by radical methods to bring about a permanent form of government which he felt would relieve the people of their suffering.

Hsu Shu-tseng, or Chui Shu-tseng according to the Cantonese pronunciation, is given in "The China Year Book" as follows:— "Was private secretary to ex-Marshall Tuan Chi-jui. Sent to Japan to study Military Science by the Cabinet; resigned November, 1916. Sent on a special mission to Japan, October, 1918. During the armed struggle between the Chihli military leader and Anfu Club, Hsu, who was commanding General of the North-West Frontier Army, was in chief command. After the Anfu army was defeated, Hsu fled for refuge in the Japanese Legation which notified the Chinese Government on November 10, 1920 that he mysteriously escaped. He has remained at large ever since. Generally referred to as 'Little' Hsu. On October, 1922, was imprisoned in the Anfu Club. Released after two days, resuming his arrest."

General Hsu was accompanied mainly in the General's dialect with Mr. Wong, who speaks English fluently, acting as interpreter.

FALSE PRETENCES.

SIX WEEKS' JAIL.

A Chinese appeared at the Central Magistracy this morning charged with obtaining provisions to the value of \$31.55 under false pretences from the Shing Kee firm, of 12, Queen Victoria Street.

Sub-Inspector Lane said that the defendant went to the shop and asked for a pass-book on behalf of his master, an European, whose name he gave as J. M. Helpen, of 7, Nathan Road. The pass-book was handed over to him, and later in the day he obtained some goods from the shop. The next day he came again for more provisions, which were supplied, but on this occasion the compradore accompanied him with the idea of making the acquaintance of his new customer. After they had walked some distance, the defendant dropped the basket of provisions and ran away. The compradore met him again at Jubilee Street yesterday and had him arrested. Sentence of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment was imposed, the Magistrate remarking that he would reconsider the sentence if the amount is repaid by the defendant's brother as promised.

selected President of China, on September 4, 1918, and who resigned on June 1, 1922. Before "Big" Hsu became President, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, head of the Anfu clique, was the all-powerful man in China. "Little" Hsu was one of his closest subordinates and "Big" Hsu dependant on his favour. Accordingly, some distinction had to be made to prevent confusion, especially to foreigners. "Little" Hsu enjoyed the greatest power at this time and it was not until he incurred the enmity of Wu Pei-fu, who then was not even a Tsuchun, and Tsoo K'un who was merely Tsuchun of Chihli Province, that he was ousted. Fighting broke out and Hsu's patron was crushed.

Fiasco At Shanghai.

Regarding "Little" Hsu's coup at Shanghai after the anti-Peking forces had been routed, the "N. C. Daily News" says:—

"Little" Hsu's adventure has ended in a fiasco. He had Yang Hui-chao and other Anfu generals were arrested (on October 15) on entering the Settlement in a motor and are being detained to prevent them from using the defeated troops of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang for further disturbances in Shanghai and its immediate vicinity.

"Chen Yao-shan, and 'Little' Hsu organized a military cabal with a view to preventing the peaceful entrance into Shanghai of Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and his troops. Their object was not a war measure, but was a mingling of spite and selfishness. When Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang departed from Shanghai he instructed Colonel Liu to hold the place until a responsible person presented himself. Chinese were wondering who was the responsible person. The military cabal announced that that person was General Hsu Shu-tseng, better known as 'Little' Hsu, head of the Anfu military group and defeated by General Wu Pei-fu in the Chihli-Anfu War. There were two objects in selecting 'Little' Hsu: first, he is a native of Kiangsu and therefore, it was felt that it might appeal to Kiangsu people to have as Tsuchun a native of the province. Secondly, it was believed that both Tuan Chi-jui and Chang Tso-lin would support 'Little' Hsu because of his intimate relations with both. 'Little' Hsu's boast, therefore, that he had all the money and munitions required was accepted at face value."

After detention by the Municipal Council in Shanghai, General Hsu was deported and he has now arrived in the Colony.

England Refuses Him.

Interviewed a second time today, General Hsu Shu-tseng, better known in China and abroad as "Little" Hsu, said that his plans for the future will have to be remodelled as he had just been informed that he would not be allowed to land in England.

The Hongkong Government, he said, had intimated that if he signified where he wished to go, arrangements would be made for him.

Speaking in the Shanghai dialect and in English, the General declared that this latest development had put him to considerable inconvenience. He was ignorant of conditions abroad and, with a smile, did not know if he would be received in France if he wanted to go to France, and similarly to Germany or any other country.

CRICKET NOTES.

LOCAL NEWS AND COMMENT.

INTERPORT CHANCES.

To-morrow's trial match on the Club ground—enthusiasts should note that play commences at 1.45—marks a further step in the series of preparation for the interport matches in Armistice Week next month. As the number of candidates has been reduced to-morrow's trial might be designated the penultimate stage as this likely that the "Probables v. Possibles" games will come after it. By that time the public will be able to form an idea of the selectors' choice. At any rate, it would be profitable for those who are picked provisionally to practise playing together.

As originally announced the teams for to-morrow are:—
R. Hancock (captain), A. E. Wood, A. C. I. Bowker, B. D. Evans, E. W. Hamilton, R. E. A. Webster, E. J. R. Mitchell, A. W. Ramsay, F. H. Holdman, F. N. Young, Q. M. S. Jacob, Rev. E. K. Quick and Rev. T. B. Powell.
T. E. Pearce (captain), H. G. Wallington, E. B. Reed, Pay. Lieut. Commander Hargreaves, F. H. Pendered, H. N. Balhatchet, G. R. More, A. A. Rumjahn, Q. M. S. Stripp, U. M. Omar, H. Owen Hughes, A. e. Arculli, and Captain Kent.

It is very unlikely that all of the twenty-six will turn out. Injuries and indisposition will bring about changes so that of those dropped from the "field" one or two may get another chance. Hancock is indisposed but his advisers will be pleased to learn that he is due back early next week. Unfortunately, Rumjahn's motor-bike accident has necessitated a rather long sojourn in hospital and worst of all, he is not expected to be about again in time to give him sufficient practice for the interport. He was one of the certainties from the beginning and his absence will mean a big loss to Hongkong's batting, and fielding. I sincerely hope that the tidings given me are wrong. Owen Hughes has had to rest owing to a strain which considerably handicapped him in last Saturday's trial. He is also a tower of strength who will be wanted for the big occasion.

Bad weather has cut down the number of trials to date to two—one having to be split up over two days. No discovery has been forthcoming and the selectors have derived little constructive information from them. In other words, we are left with the half dozen or so certainties and the number of possibilities for the remaining places having been ruthlessly cut down. Bearing in mind the names of batting stalwarts in both the Shanghai and Malaya aggregations, those who have interested themselves in team forecasting must be concerned at our lack of good bowling. How the team is to be made up without sacrificing the batting and fielding must bring a certain amount of head scratching to the selection committee.

From present indications—and barring accidents—there are Hancock, Pearce, Bowker, Stripp, Owen Hughes, and Reed who look as if they must be called upon. Bowker at the Naval Yard and Reed from the Supreme Court side appear to be the most general prediction for the opening attack. Of the others, Owen Hughes is a bowler, left-handed, who may or may not come off. Stripp is the best wicket-keeper available and he is also a consistent bat. Hancock and Pearce both have wonderful interport batting feats to look back upon and they are still booming. Owen Hughes is another good batsman (right-handed) and Bowker has proved himself a stout-hearted hitter. Reed does not claim to be brilliant either as a batsman or in the field, although he has shown improvement in picking up and in his returns in the last two matches. The Rev. Powell goes into the same category as Reed being very fine cricketer, but he tires much more quickly than Reed. His inclusion would certainly strengthen our bowling.

Of those who have had interport experience, there are the Rev. Quick, Webster, Evans and Omar. All four can bowl but only Omar stands any chance of being included for his bowling alone and he does not seem to be just "quite the class of" say, Reed. Hargreaves will be watched after his excellent showing in the first trial. Then there is Mitchell who seems to be settling down to serious preparation now that the golf interport with Manila is over. As I have ventured to suggest before, Mitchell is the kind of cricketer whom the selectors will want when it is a question of having a batsman who will fight and not a fair weather batsman. He work in the field is also first class and were it not for the dearth of all-round bowlers, making it

SOMETHING TERRIBLE!

WHAT HAS MR. RUSS IN STORE?

Mr. C. A. S. Russ succeeded in whetting the appetite of the Court in the weekly fixing this morning but he refused to satisfy their curiosity.

"The usual scaffolding erection," queried Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz when Mr. Russ appeared for the fixing of Landlord v. Tenant case.
"Something worse than that, Your Lordship," replied Mr. Russ.
"Is there anything worse than that?" queried His Lordship.
"O this is something so bad that I can't tell the Court about it," replied Mr. Russ amid laughter.
Beyond stating that the landlord by their actions were making the lives of the tenants unbearable, Mr. Russ refused to be drawn any further.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Joseph Gould & Co. kindly supply the following share quotations ruling on the Shanghai market this morning:

Langkats	18 1/2	Buyers.
Bowker	10 1/2	Buyers.
Shanghai Docks	66	Buyers.
New Engineering	6 7/8	Buyers.
Oriental	3 1/2	Buyers.
Shanghai Cottons	53	Buyers.

necessary, perhaps, to sacrifice a batsman for an extra bowler, he should stand a big chance.

For enterprise and as another critic has very aptly pointed out, for the sake of giving the youngsters experience to qualify them as future Hancocks and Pearces, we shall have to look forward to those who may not quite be the type wanted just now. A newcomer, E. F. Stewart, who is down to play for the H.K.C.C. against the I.R.C. at Sookumpoo to-morrow, has given plenty of promise as a batsman. He comes, I am told, from Bedford School and in addition to being a good bat and fieldman, can also bowl, having a reputed tendency for leg-breaks. G. R. More has been playing hockey, so I conclude that he has got over the reported strain to his arm in making a return in the first trial.

Like most cricketers Balhatchet is improving his batting every day at the cost of an almost equal decline in his bowling. If he can send down the fast ones like he did at the beginning of the 1922-1923 season, his bowling would be very welcome. It may be that as Rumjahn has placed himself, presumably, out of the running, the selectors will look to Balhatchet to fill his shoes, especially as he is a capable reserve wicket-keeper.

E. G. Lammert, the left-handed bowler who did so well for the Club last season, is back from a trip to Singapore but I do not think that he stands as much chance as say, Jacob, the R.E. bowler, who, in the first trial, made the mistake of trying to get too much speed on. Jacob does not profess to be a strong bat but Lammert made a fair amount of runs last season. Pendered has improved since his arrival but the feeling is that he might not be fit in time to undergo a strenuous interport match.

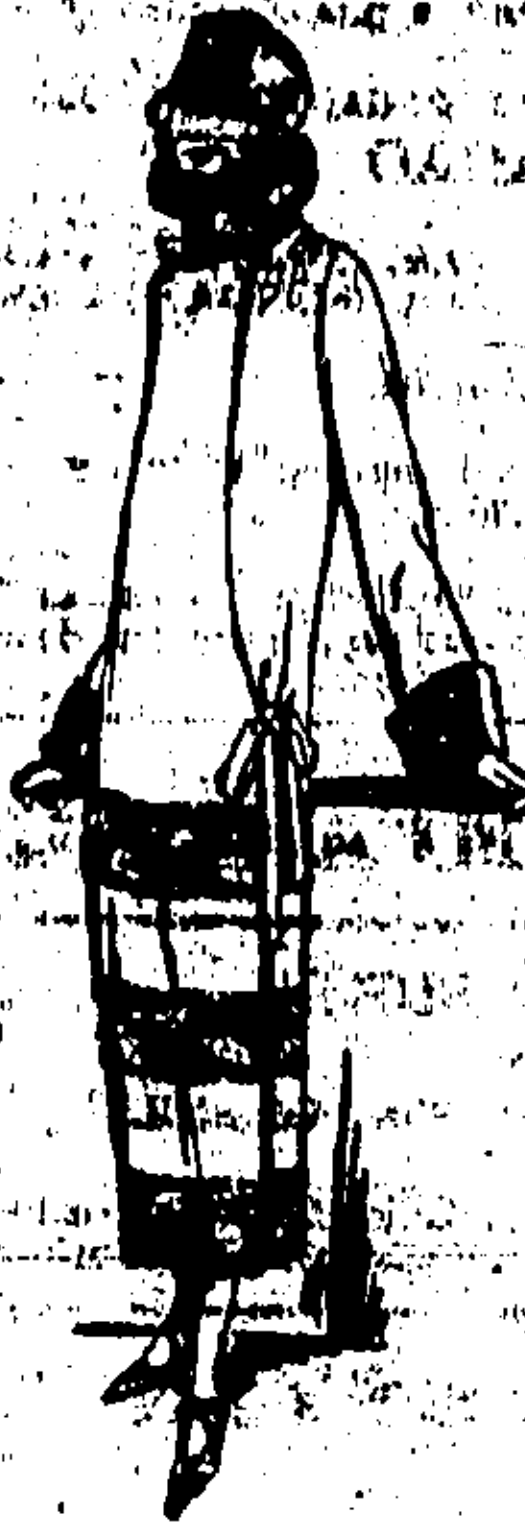
A note that I had made concerned one of the sixes that Fincher made last Saturday—over the Supreme Court rail. He and Ramsay, who knocked up a century against Kowloon, might either of them get into stride and literally force himself into the Hongkong team as they seem to have the material to do it with. They seem to be a shade better than Wallington. Squibbs, Tsee, has been dropped. From what I saw of him in last Saturday's match, his left-handed bowling seemed to be quite effective. My colleague "Argus," who was umpiring, but not from his end, expected him to be given another trial, though he terms his bowling "erratic."

Supplementary to the unfavourable comment last Saturday's batting drew forth, I would put in a word for the batsmen. I believe there were more than eleven men in the field, and as pointed out to me by a very able local cricketer, that twelve men seems just to get in the way of where one wants to hit. Furthermore, the suppression of changes in bowling may have had some restraining influence on the wipers of the willow. In conclusion, I would add my voice to what has been said above, poor batting and general sloppiness and heartily endorse the remarks of the critic in a morning contemporary. The selectors are not only watching out for batsmen, they will be watching out for bowlers in every sense.

—W. P. C.

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SPECIAL SAILING.

SUNDAY—24th Oct. "SUI AM" leaves Hongkong at 9 a.m. and returns
from Macao at 5.30 p.m.Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 40 Des Voeux
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S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails about 2nd December
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails about 22nd December
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails about 1st Jan. 1925

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "PE-SIA" ... Sails about 6th November
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails about 8th November
S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sails about 22nd Nov. 1924
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails about 2nd Jan. 1925
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails about 2nd Feb. 1925
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails about 7th Feb. 1925

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LONDON MARU ... Tuesday, 4th Nov.
10 DE JANEIRO, SANTO ESPERANZA, VIOLETA—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Cape to—
CHICAGO MARU ... Monday, 24th Nov.
SOMERSET—Via Singapore and Colombo ... Monday, 24th Nov.ALPS MARU ... Tuesday, 4th Nov.
CELESTES MARU ... Thursday, 20th Nov.
HONOLULU MARU ... Monday, 1st Dec.
SANTOR—Via Belgium ... Saturday, 1st Nov.BUSHO MARU ... Saturday, 1st Nov.
GALATIA—Via Singapore, Penang and Bangkok ... Sunday, 24th Oct.
HAGUE MARU ... Sunday, 24th Oct.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, YACOMA & VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.
AFRICA MARU ... Friday, 14th Nov.NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.
JAPAN PORTS.
INDO MARU ... Friday, 24th Oct.
HONOLULU MARU ... Thursday, 30th Oct.
BORNEO MARU ... Sunday, 2nd Nov.
ATLANTIC MARU ... Monday, 10th Nov.KELING—Via Swatow and Amoy ... Sunday, 24th Oct. at 11 a.m.
KAIJO MARU ... Sunday, 2nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
KARAO—Via Swatow and Amoy ... Thursday, 6th Nov.TAKAO and KURE ... Sunday, 24th Oct.
BATAVIA MARU ... Sunday, 24th Oct.
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GENERAL BEI BAO-SHAN.

MESSAGE TO SHANGHAI PEOPLE.

ENOUGH OF FIGHTING AND SUFFERING.

(From N. O. Daily News.)

Shanghai, Oct. 17.—Bei Bao-shan's cheerful face greeted a party of Chinese and foreigners who visited his train at Mei Kia Loong yesterday. General Bei is such a delightful personality, so happy and cheerful, that one at once feels at home with him; one immediately regards him as an old friend. The party consisted of Mr. Wen Shih-tsen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Huang Tien-wen, Marshal Chi's personal representative in Shanghai, Captain Wan, Mr. Roy Anderson who had just returned from the United States and a representative of the "North China Daily News."

We were to meet General Bei Bao-shan, writes the latter, by appointment at Lung-hua but he was detained at Mei Kia Loong, awaiting the arrival of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, with whom he was to enter Shanghai. He telephoned to take one of the locomotives and a goods car and come out to where he was for lunch.

In his interview with the representative of the "North China Daily News," General Bei Bao-shan said:

EVERYTHING POSSIBLE FOR PEACE.

"The people of Shanghai have suffered enough. We do not desire to waste the lives of any more soldiers. If we can liquidate the Shanghai situation peacefully we shall do so. We shall use every possible means to find a peaceful solution. We hope that we may not fail."

"We arrived at Sungkiang on the 13th, while fighting was taking place. We waited two days and then attacked the south gate of Sungkiang where there was very severe fighting. We then attacked Hsinchuang. While we were there a Commander Ma came to us and told us that Marshal Lin and General Ho had departed and the war was over. I therefore telegraphed to Marshals Chi and Sun suggesting that we should stop fighting, since why take more human lives than is absolutely necessary to unify the country?"

"Chinese and foreign business men and the people have suffered terribly through this war. Our idea was to stop as soon as possible. Otherwise we might have fought right on to Shanghai driving the defeated troops in front of us. There might have been a temporary advantage in that sort of thing, but in the end it would have done terrible harm, for it would be like merciless firing on defenceless people. We did not, of course, know that anyone planned to use our victory for a small and selfish political manoeuvre."

THIS DEFEATED TROOPS.

"With regard to my future plans, I can say nothing. Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan instructed us to place ourselves under the command of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and there we are now. Whatever he instructs me to do, I shall do."

"Our first idea was to bring about 100 men to Shanghai to establish ourselves and study the situation. But the fighting which took place after the victory forced us to send a larger number of troops to Shanghai. When I reached Lung-hua, I found a large number of Lu's troops there. We stopped at Hsin Lung-hua and wrote to them advising them to go away. At first, they declined to go. Then I asked them, 'If you don't go away, what shall I do to you?' They understood and disappeared."

"We have only two aims at this moment: We don't want the people to suffer any more. We don't want the defeated soldiers to suffer more than is necessary. I asked General Bei about the rumours of disloyalty. He replied: 'We are absolutely all united and loyal to Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan. As between Marshal Chi and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, there has never been any disagreement. They are absolutely in accord.' General Bei's eyes flashed. He made a curious motion at the back of his neck.

"If there is any truth in the stories that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang was disloyal or that there was ever, during the war, any difference of opinion between Marshal Chi and Marshal Sun, you can cut my head off."

I asked General Bei about his trip from Tsing to Sungkiang.

"I had 5,000 of my own troops and 5,000 Anhui troops with me during the entire war. Altogether we had less than 800 dead and wounded. Of my own troops only 100 were killed and wounded. In all, less than 50 were killed."

"As we passed through the country from Tsing to Sungkiang, all doors were open. The people knew and liked us. Our troops were well-behaved and decent and were regarded in a friendly spirit by the people. After the looting of Huchow by the Chiekang troops, the people appreciated the difference between us and them. More than 300 houses and businesses were destroyed by the looters at Huchow. The Chiekang troops looted all the way from Huchow to Lung-hua. It is too bad."

"Our troops are always well-disciplined. In Huchow we built 3,000 ft. of good roads. The motor car companies, General Bei added smiling, 'like me.' General Bei Bao-shan served an excellent dinner on the train, during which he recounted many experiences which took place during the war. We sat about waiting for General Sun Chuan-fang to arrive but he was delayed. Finally a messenger came with letters, in which Marshal Sun Chuan-fang notified General Bei that he had changed his mind and would not come to Shanghai. He ordered General Bei Bao-shan to move to Shanghai to take full charge of the situation and to liquidate the 'snipers' along the railroad. He sent General Bei his credentials. General Bei said that he would arrive during the night or early in the morning and would probably take up his headquarters at the South Station."

THE DIHARDS.

In spite of "Little" Hsu's arrest and reported inactivity the "snipers" continue to hold the North Station and to entrench themselves at Markham Road. In Chinese circles it is said that "Little" Hsu is still actively intriguing with Shanghai leaders and members of secret societies who are holding out for a financial compromise. They want money. It is reported that Marshal Chi has determined to fight if the situation is not liquidated to-day.

A visit to the North Station disclosed a curious situation. The faces of the men there were familiar to the reporter who had seen them in other Shanghai disturbances. They are mostly not soldiers in active service, but loafers and members of secret societies. They are a serious menace to the community, because it is impossible for Marshal Chi to agree to incorporate them in his army.

PROCLAMATION.

General Bei Bao-shan, immediately upon the receipt of his authority to liquidate the Shanghai situation, issued the following proclamation:

"I have been instructed by Marshals Sun Chuan-fang and Chi Hsieh-yuan to bring my men to Tsing, Changhsing, Huchow and Sungkiang to participate in the war. Now, my vanguard has arrived at Lung-hua and the other troops of my army will arrive in Shanghai soon. The armies of Lu Yang-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin have already surrendered. When we consider the origin of these men, we must realize that we are all of one family. The Central Government has shown its broad-mindedness and has declared an amnesty for the defeated troops. Marshals Sun and Chi have a plan already in hand for the disbandment of these defeated troops. From these facts, it is clear that the war is over."

Shanghai is a place where foreigners and Chinese live together and conduct commerce on a large scale. It is my duty to obey the order which has been given me and to assume full responsibility for the protection of life and property of foreigners and Chinese. Whenever my army goes, it is well-disciplined and takes good care of the merchants and people. At the present time, the only danger is in ignorance of the general situation, in alarm and confusion which are caused by harmful rumours. If any loafers or bad characters try to avail themselves of the present opportunity to stir up trouble, I shall deal with them in accordance with the law."

I asked General Bei about his trip from Tsing to Sungkiang.

CRICKET.

R. E. v. "TAMAR."

A friendly match was played on the Royal Navy Ground at Happy Valley yesterday. The sailors batted first. Lt. Commander Hargreaves and Marine Wilkins opening the innings, the latter being caught off Jacob when the score stood at 4. Pay-Commander Osborne who followed, and Hargreaves brought the score up to 57 before being parted. Three wickets then fell for 10 when C. P. O. Vincer followed and made a useful 45, the "Tamar" being all out for 126.

The R. E. opened with Capt. Chippindall and C.S.M. Smith, the latter being unfortunate to get hurt by a rising ball from Hargreaves, receiving a nasty cut over the eye which necessitated his removal to the Naval Hospital for medical attention. Q.M.S. Ramsay and Chippindall put on 50 for the next wicket. Capt. Chippindall retiring, Cpl. Blonid followed with 23. Sgt. Cockell not out and Q.M.S. Faro 12 not out completed the innings, bringing the total to 132 for 4.

1ST INNINGS.

Lt. Commander Hargreaves ... 30
C. Chippindall, b Goodman ... 30
Marine Wilkins c Blonid, b Jacob ... 2
Pay-Commander Osborne c Jacob, b Goodman ... 24
Lt. Sgm. Arundel b Cockell ... 20
Lt. Commander Ingham c Brown, b Jacob ... 7
Marine Leach run out ... 0
C. P. O. Vincer c McBride, b Cockell ... 45
Yeo, Sg. Franklin c Faro, b Cockell ... 1
Lt. Cook, Wavish c Blonid, b Jacob ... 1
Marine Handford c Faro, b Jacob ... 1
Marine Morris not out ... 11
Extras ... 12
Total ... 126

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.
Q. M. S. Jacob ... 15 1 40 4
Q. M. S. Faro ... 7 0 22 0
Sgt. Cockell ... 10 2 20 3
Spr. Goodman ... 6 1 23 2
Cpl. Blonid ... 2 0 8 0
Sgt. McBride ... 2 0 2 0
R. E. 1ST INNINGS.
Capt. Chippindall retired ... 22
C.S.M. Smith retired hurt ... 1
Q.M.S. Ramsay L. B. W. Hargreaves ... 42
Cpl. Blonid run out ... 23
Sgt. Cockell not out ... 12
Q.M.S. Faro not out ... 11
Extras ... 11

(For 4 wks) Total ... 132

S. S. Brown, Q.M.S. Jacob, Spr. Goodman, Sgm. McBride did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

O. M. R. W.
Hargreaves ... 12 2 40 1
Leach ... 8 1 28 0
Osborne ... 4 0 29 0
Ingham ... 2 0 24 0

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy, this morning, Liu Pak, a coolie, charged with unlawfully and maliciously cutting and wounding one Loong On, shoe-mender, at Kowloon, on October 22, was formally remanded for one week. The complainant is at present in hospital.

The ingenuity of a small boy in keeping fish alive was disclosed at the Central Magistracy this morning when he was charged with stealing three fish, weighing 3 1/2 catties, and valued at \$6. The fish had been placed in a basket in the sea and tied with a string to the Star Ferry Wharf. He was caught in the act of hauling in his catch. Sentence of ten strokes was given.

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Catfish, -Chik Yu	32	15	27
Codfish, -Mun Yu	40	11	9
Codfish, -Mun Yu	38	20	5
Crab, -Hoi	45	23	23
Cuttle Fish, -Mok Yu	24	18	2
Dab, -Sha Hung Yu	60	23	15
Dace, -Wong Mel Lap	18	10	9
Dog Fish, -Tsi To Sha	10	10	8
Doi, Conger, -Hoi Man	32	18	
Doi, Fresh water, -Tam Shui Yu	80	20	18
Doi, Yellow, -Wong Shui	38	26	30
Frog, -Tin Kai	70	22	95
Garoupa, -Shak Pan	75	40	20
Gudgeon, -Pak Kap Yu	30	18	15
Harrings, -Yao Pak	55	23	18
Halibut, -Cheung Kwan Kap	30	18	23
Labrus, -Wong Ya Yu	28	27	18
Loach, -Wo Yu	50	25	24
Lobsters, -Lung Ha	55	32	21
Wickerei, -Chi Yu	40	20	23
Monk Fish, -Wong Yu	48	32	23
Mullet, -Tad Yu	40	18	9
Oyster, -Shang Ho	22	18	22
Parrot Fish, -Hak Kung Yu	24	14	9
Perch, -Tun Lo	26	30	16
Pike, -Pa Pan Wong	12	16	9
Plaice, -Pan Yu	38	28	14
Pomfret, Black, -Hak Cheung	25	26	29
Pomfret, White, Pak Cheung	42	36	40
Prawn, -Ming Ha	60	28	45
Ray, -Pai Pa Sha	10	10	14
Rock Fish, -Shak Haa Kung	40	13	18
Roach, -Chun Yu	36	23	16
Salmone, -Ma Yau	70	39	30
Shark, -Sha Yu	10	8	10
Skinke, -Po Yu	18	10	10
Squid, -Ha	45	30	25
Sole, -Lap Yu	62	32	20
Snapper, -Tat Sha Yu	22	30	23
Tench, -Wan Yu	40	23	15
Turbot, -Tao Ha Yu	22	19	22
Turbot, small fresh water, - Tung Yu (1.20)	40		

Arbuckles, —Al Chi Chank	each	10	—	8
Beans, Sprout—Nga Tsoo	..	—	—	—
Long—Tau Kok	..	13	8	—
Beet Root—Hong Tsoi Tau	each	8	8	9
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	..	6	—	—
Brinjal, Green,—Ching Yau Kwa ..	..	6	5	9
Red,—Hone Kwa	..	6	5	8
Cabbage, Choline, (common),	..	—	—	—
Kai Tsoi	..	5	5	12
(Shanghai)—Ye Tsoi Tau	..	12	12	—
Cass. Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shen ..	..	—	—	9
Capriflower (Large),—Ye Tsoi Pa ..	each	—	—	—
(Medium),	..	—	—	—
(Small),	..	—	—	—
Carrow,—Kam Shun	lb	8	6	6
Chilly Onions,—Tong Kan Tsoi ..	..	15	10	6
Chilies, Dried,—Kou Lai Chio	..	50	35	6
Red,—Hong Fa Chiu	..	15	15	6
Green,—Ching Lai Chio	..	12	8	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Lai On ..	..	10	10	10
..	..	10	10	7
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	3	2	—
Garlic,—Sun Tau	..	6	8	—
Ginger young,—Sui Tso Keung	..	10	7	—
(Ginger, old,—Lo Keung	..	10	10	—
Homestead, Shanghai,—Lai Kan ..	..	20	45	—
Indian Corn,—Shuk Mai	each	8	6	4
Lettuce,—Yeung Shung Tsoi	lb	10	1	—
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb	10	6	8
Mandarin,—Kwai	..	—	—	—
Lam Ma Lai	..	15	10	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Tso Ka ..	lb	20	—	10
Okrae	..	14	1	8
Onions, Bombay,—Yeung Chung Tau	..	8	8	3
Onions, Green,—Shang Chung	lb	7	4	—
Onions, Shanghai,—Shung Ching	..	—	—	—
..	..	6	8	—
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi	..	2.00	90	8
Potato, Sweet,—Yan Shu	..	5	3	—
Japanese,—Yat Fan Shai Tai ..	..	5	3	—
American,—Yu Ki Shai Tai	..	8	8	10
Pumpkin,—Tung Kwa	lb	4	3	4
Radish,—Hong Lo Pak Tai	..	5	—	—
Rhubarb (French),—Tai Wong	..	8	—	12
Shallots,—Chong Chong	..	6	8	—
Spinach,—Yin Yui	..	6	4	—
Tomatoes,—Fu Ke	..	12	7	—
Taro, —Wu Tai	..	5	6	—
Turnip, Funt, (Long),—Lo Pak	..	5	4	—
Vegetable Marrow,—Tadi Kwa	..	4	6	—
Water Corn,—Ching Yeung Tsoi ..	..	12	10	—
Lily root,—Edu Ngwa	..	6	8	—



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JESUS AND THE LAWYERS.

PARABLE OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

The Rev. C. Clouston, Portl. H.C.F., preaching at the Wesleyan Church last Sunday, took as his text:

"What must I do to gain Immortal Life?"

Who is my neighbour?

Luke 10: 25-29.

The two questions appear unrelated; in the Gospel they are successive, but a connection intimate and vital is disclosed.

To gain Immortal Life may be conceived as the recompense which rewards the lone pilgrim of the soul, or as the discovery which crowns a spiritual quest.

To gain eternal life according to the teaching of Jesus, we must enter upon a moral and social adventure.

The scene of our quest and pilgrimage lies not through the solitude and on heights alone, but through a world peopled with men and women, who may help or hinder our progress.

A lawyer inquired of Jesus, "What must I do to gain Immortal Life?" We are ignorant of motives. The scribe who questioned Jesus may have been as sincere in his quest for eternal life as the rich young ruler who asked the way. If we are convinced that life is worth living, we may be concerned about its possibilities. The question we would most naturally propose to a religious teacher, whose insight into truth we suspected to be new, would be that of the lawyer. The test questions of all religions are what do they teach about God and the way of life and immortality.

The unexpectedness of the answer the lawyer received must have surprised him. Jesus referred him to the Law, which it was his profession to expound. What does the Law teach concerning life? The lawyers may have discussed among themselves the attitude of the Nazarene Prophet towards the Law. His answer to one of their fraternity who inquired of Him, "What is the great commandment of the Law?" would have been approved. The lawyer repeats the answer Jesus made, quoting the grand and daily recited words of the Shema. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind," and other grand words from Leviticus: "And thy neighbour as thyself."

It was the doctrine of Pharisaism in its trust and purest form, which taught as the "primary duty of every Israelite, that he should devote himself with pure and intense affection to the service of God; that love was the fundamental motive of all human action."

Jesus approved the lawyer's reply. He Himself taught the same doctrine. The way of the Law was the way that led to life and immortality. "This do," added Jesus, "and you shall live."

We may overlook the strict legalism of Jesus; we may regard His Gospel as the perfect law of liberty innocent of legal obligations and sanctions. We may forget, He declared, that He came "not to destroy the Law but to fulfil it." His intention was to simplify and unify and to emphasise the excellency of the royal commandment, "Thou shalt love thy God and thou shalt love thy fellow-man."

Evangelical faith provides no substitute for such duty towards God and man. Attendance at Divine worship and private devotions, ritual practices and spiritual exercises have value only so far as they are supplemented by the moral and social duties the Law enjoins. Love of God and of neighbour is the Divine Law which allows no place for love of self which may be cultivated in the form of extreme devoutness.

The Legalism of Jesus must have left the lawyer non-plussed. His question framed to "tempt Jesus had been answered by himself. He recovers and proceeds to justify himself by asking another question. Lawyer-like he fixed upon a term contained in the commandment on which there might be a divergence of opinion. "Who," he asks, "is my neighbour, to whom I owe the duty of love?"

The events recorded in the Chapter from which the incident is taken may explain the lawyer's second question and give point to his inquiry about his neighbour.

Rejected by his fellow-countrymen in Galilee, Jesus had set out on His final pilgrimage to Jerusalem. He chose the route through Samaria and sent forth messengers to make preparations for Him and His disciples. The frontier village at which the messengers first arrived proved inhospitable. Our Lord adds to the number of His company and appoints seventy others, whom He sends forth as heralds of the Kingdom to every town which He intended to visit on His journey. "I am sending you forth," He

warns them, "as lambs into the midst of wolves"—the wolves of the mountains of Samaria! The seventy return exultant from a successful mission. Jesus shares the rapturous joy of His Messengers. He sees Satan like a lightning flash hurled from his seat of power.

He rejoices that the things which were hidden from the wise Jesus had been revealed to Samaritan babes.

The news of the Samaritan Mission would precede Jesus and be condemned by the Jewish crowds. We can imagine the lawyer among those who condemned it.

Further, the social conduct of Jesus and His well-known friendships, which had branded Him as "the Friend of publicans and sinners," made His choice of neighbours the subject of comment and scandal.

The exclusiveness of the Pharisees allowed no such latitude of neighbourliness. Ignorant fellow-countrymen of theirs, who unwittingly incurred ceremonial defilement, were rigorously kept outside the circle of neighbour-hood. Samaritans—aliens, heretics and enemies—were out of all bounds.

The lawyer's second question was clear, provocative; the crowd would wait expediently for the much criticised and condemned Rabbi to reply.

Jesus quoted no legal authorities, embarked upon no definitions. He simply drew a word-picture—a masterpiece which has touched the heart and conscience of the world for nearly two thousand years—a picture of a tragedy illumined by the bright light of humanity, pity and compassion.

The parable of the Good Samaritan need not be retold.

The road from Jerusalem to Jericho, known to some of us as the worst fifteen miles of rough descent through mountain gorges we have ever travelled, provided Jesus with an appropriate setting for His story. Wild and fearsome as is the scenery not less wild and fearsome in the time of our Lord and until recently were the robbers who infested the roads and by their deeds of violence filled the minds of travellers with terror.

A man left stripped, wounded and half dead by the roadside, was an ordinary occurrence. Three men, in the story told by Jesus, happen upon such a tragedy. They are travelling from the Holy City to the city of pleasure, prosperity and palaces. Jericho, was the winter paradise, as well as a priestly city. A priest and Levite, returning from the sacred duties of the Temple, see the wounded man but pass quickly from a place of peril. A third, a Samaritan, sees the wounded man and takes risks, shows pity, tends the unfortunate traveller, pours oil and wine on his wounds, tramps beside the ass which bears him, houses him as his guest at the nearest inn, spends the night there and with the consideration of a great heart settles for his bed and board until he can continue his journey.

Who was the neighbour to the man who fell among thieves? asks Jesus. "The one who showed pity!" Prejudice, and hatred framed the answer, the lawyer by the aid of a circumlocution avoided the detested name of Samaritan.

What must I do to inherit eternal life? "Thou shalt love—the Lord thy God and thou shalt love—thy neighbour. Go, act like the Good Samaritan!"

The quest of eternal life lies through a world where the road may be as rough as the defile which leads from Jerusalem to Jericho, and where tragedies of lives despoiled of all that makes for comfort, peace and well-being are as common as well unemployment and poverty at home. Jesus teaches us that the success of our quest depends upon how we react to such tragedies. The reaction provides the acid test of character. It proves whether our heart be true to God and man. It reveals the hidden motive which controls our action, if it be love of self or love of others. The way of life and immortality is mapped out for us as the way of the Law of God interpreted by pity, compassion and love.

"Keep the Law" was the answer of Jesus to the lawyer after the manner in which the Samaritan observed it. Jesus in no way destroyed the Law, but He emphasised the simpler obligations of love to our fellow-man. He taught that man must be God-like, pitiful, compassionate and loving—like the Heavenly Father. He must be as indiscriminate as God in his love of his fellow-man. "The man who most needs our help must be always our nearest neighbour to whom we owe the obligation of love."

The parable reflects the failure of religion without humanity. Priest and Levite, representatives

of the official and orthodox religion, passed by the wounded man. They showed no pity, compassion or kindness. Fresh from the sacred duties of the altar, they neglected the no less sacred duty of humanity. Their idea of religious duty evidently included no sense of obligation to a fellow-man in need of help. A Pharisee, the representative of the extreme legalism of the Jewish religion, might have been added to the story and made to pass by. We think the courtesy of Jesus to His questioner, a Pharisee, responsible for the omission. The victim of the robbers as a possible source of contamination would have been avoided by a strict Pharisee.

The parable contains no improbabilities or exaggeration, Jesus was too just in His judgments to be unfair to even a priest or Levite. The story accords with His condemnation of a sacerdotal and legal system of religion which having lost its lofty idealism and spirituality had degenerated into a formal, mechanical and heartless compliance with rules, regulations and ritual. The Temple He had characterised as a cave of brigands. The Pharisees, Jesus had declared, used the most scrupulous exactness in giving the tenth part of the smallest herbs in their gardens, but showed supreme unconcern in their neglect of the weightier matters of the Law such as judgment, mercy and fair-dealing. They lingered long over their devotions, but allowed themselves sufficient leisure "to swallow up the property of widows."

The Prophet of Nazareth found the Jew unchanged. Earlier prophets had raised their voices against social injustices and lack of pity and compassion. "Man's inhumanity to man" continued while crowds thronged the Temple Courts and the splendour of the sacrifices attested that a form of religion could exist where its obligations of ordinary humanity were neglected.

Jesus came to put heart into religion, to re-emphasise the loftiest teachings of the Hebrew prophets and law-givers, and to re-instate love of God and of man as the fundamental motive of all human action.

He came in order to teach that not only the barriers which separated God and man were destroyed but that man must learn to destroy the barriers he has raised separating creed from creed, race from race, and man from his fellow-man.

He taught that the love of the Father God was wide enough to include all mankind and that the love of man should be big enough to exclude none.

Who is my neighbour? The pitiful and compassionate recognition in the needy a fellow-man and keep the Law of God while religious people may be as much concerned with the duties of the Sanctuary as the priest and Levite in the parable and be as neglectful as they were of the Law, which enjoins, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

How often do we hear the failure of the churches attributed to the unneighborliness of those who most frequent them!

The parable reflects further a religion of humanity which exists outside official and orthodox religions.

A Samaritan proved himself a neighbour to the wounded man and obeyed the Law of love of neighbour which priest and Levite had failed to keep! A Samaritan whom the Jew regarded as more impossible than a Gentile! A heathen might become a proselyte to the Jewish Faith but a Samaritan never!

The Samaritans had sufficient Jewish blood in their veins to make them more hated than the Gentiles. Descendants of colonists planted in Samaria when the ten tribes of Israel were carried into captivity and oblivion; they were of alien race, which had intermingled with the Jewish race. Hebrew priests had been returned from exile to teach them the Jewish Law and worship of Jehovah. In their Temple in Mount Gerizim that worship had been maintained, and the Pentateuch with minor changes of an unimportant character was their Book of the Law. Their religion was less a rival than an imperfect copy of the Jewish. Their priest-hood would not have been acknowledged as true by the Sadducean priesthood of the Temple of Jerusalem.

Samaritan and Jew had been at enmity since the return of the captive Jews from Babylon. Their offers of help towards the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the Temple had been haughtily repulsed, since when a continual feud existed which the passing centuries could not heal. Geographically they were neighbours, but racial antipathies, religious antagonism and personal hatred kept them outside all obligations of the Law of love of neighbour.

A Samaritan, outcast, heretic and enemy, showed pity, compassion, and generosity. How ever, much he had failed in what would be regarded as his religious duties, he did not fail in his moral

HOCKEY.

WIN FOR UNIVERSITY.

[BY "STICKS"]

On Wednesday, on the Club's ground at Happy Valley, the University once again secured a victory from the Club's "A" team.

The Club however had the disadvantage of only playing ten men, as one of the eleven was unfortunately unable to turn out at the last moment. Consequently for the first half the Club found it difficult to get together.

The University annexed the only goal of the half giving them the lead.

The second half the Club played better, and Gardner scored, drawing things level. However, only playing ten men began to tell on the Club, once more, and the University put on three more goals towards the end of the game.

The University forwards were in good form, and their shooting was above the average.

and social duties towards a needy fellow-man.

We can understand that the parable of Jesus was never popular among the Jews! We can understand, also, why it is the most popular of all the parables among those who are least interested in the Churches and public worship of God. Good Samaritans abound where we most deplore the absence of Church members. In the slums and among the poor, unnumbered deeds of kindness and self-sacrifice, involving actual want on the part of those who give what they actually need, are mere commonplace which pass unremarked. Love of neighbour as a religious duty would raise a smile if a cleric was heard to characterise such ordinary acts of compassion as religious!

One of the great surprises of the War was the Good Samaritan spirit of the troops. A wounded German prisoner ceased to be an object of hatred and became an object of pity. We shared with them and the prisoners our rations, drink and Woodbines and the last thing we thought was that we were obeying the command "If thine enemy hunger, feed him."

Religion begins with a recognition of deity or deities, and develops into a system of worship, belief, rites and ceremonies.

The chief element to be found in the purer religions, to quote Carlyle, is the recognition of man and of his moral duty.

Jesus found such recognition of man as a fellow-man outside the pure form of Judaism and we find it outside the purest form, viz. Christianity.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself" is frequently faithfully observed where to all appearance "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God" is not obeyed unless it is true as the poet sings, "Where pity dwells the love of God is there."

The final test of judgment, according to Jesus, turns upon "neighborliness." "For when I was hungry ye gave Me food, when thirsty ye gave Me to drink, when I was naked ye clothed Me." Many an unsuspected lover of God will inquire, "When did we see Thee?" and hear "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these the least of My brethren, ye did it to Me."

True religion will be found where love undivided reaches up to God and reaches out to every man as a neighbour. He who loves God and loves also his fellow-man obeys the royal law and his feet are in the way of life and immortality. The man who truly loves his neighbour is beloved of God and man. By such love they ascend as by a heavenly ladder to the heavenly love. The Churches are impoverished while such lovers remain outside. Good Samaritans are needed within to inspire professing Christians by their spirit and example to greater deeds of kindness, pity and compassion. Their place is within the Father's House for where there is a heart large enough to love freely its fellow-man as a brother, it is made large enough to love the Divine Father of all men.

The parable of the Good Samaritan recorded in the Lucan Gospel, repeated from pulpits taught in the Sunday School, and known as a household story, has "built our hospitals, orphanages, houses for the aged and every altruistic institution we have."

The parable has widened our idea of neighbourhood until none remains outside, and it has illumined and humanised our obligation to love man as our fellow-man, irrespective of religion, race or other reasons, and to find in the most needy our nearest neighbour. And as the story of the Cross reveals, the infinite pity, compassion and love of the Heavenly Father to be the most undivided love of the Good Samaritan teaches how we may become most truly the sons of that Father and by the love we show and the self-sacrifices we make on behalf of our fellow-men we may be made worthy to be received into His eternal Kingdom.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

CHARGE AGAINST SOLICITORS' CLERKS.

ANOTHER REMAND.

At the Central Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Cheung Pui-chuan, alias Charles Kent, and Lo Shu-fan, two clerks in the employ of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings and Denny and Bowley, are charged on three counts.

It was alleged that they had conspired together to defraud Wong Tak-yin of her property by false representations that Lo Shu-fan was owner of certain lands in the New Territories and had transferred the same into the name of the said Wong Tak-yin and desired to mortgage the same. The other two counts alleged that the defendants conspired together to induce the complainant by false representations to sign two deeds of sale.

In the last two counts, the defendants were alleged to have acted in conjunction with Au Hon-fu and Ho Sai-lok.

Mr. M. K. Lo prosecuted, and Mr. E. Davidson appeared on behalf of the defendants. Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, instructed by Messrs. Lee and Bales, watched the proceedings on behalf of Lo Shu-fan, the purchaser of certain property involved in the case.

When the case was re-opened yesterday, Ho Sai-lok, complainant's son, was still under his examination-in-chief by Mr. M. K. Lo.

He described another visit which he and his mother paid to the office of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings and Denny and Bowley. The first defendant, he said, took his mother into Mr. Webster's room, where she signed several documents. On the same evening, witness went by arrangement to the Luen On restaurant where the first defendant handed him—\$1,000. About a fortnight later, witness received a message to go to the Wan Kau restaurant to see Au Hon-fu. Au said, "If Lou asks you why you did it, say it was because you were in debt." Witness said that at that time Lou knew that the property he was buying was the property of witness's mother. As far as witness was aware, Lau did not know this until witness told him.

In July, 1923, went on the witness, his mother paid another visit to Messrs. Hastings' office. One evening previously, Au and the second defendant announced to him they intended to raise from Lau a further \$10,000 on account of the purchase price of the property. They said that Lau had already agreed to it. Au then said to witness, "Go home and tell your mother. Ask her to go down and sign."

Asked by His Worship what was going to be done with the \$10,000 expected from Lau, witness said that it was to be divided between the two defendants and himself. His mother, who would not receive any money, was to be hood-winked with a forged document.

The hearing was again adjourned until this afternoon.

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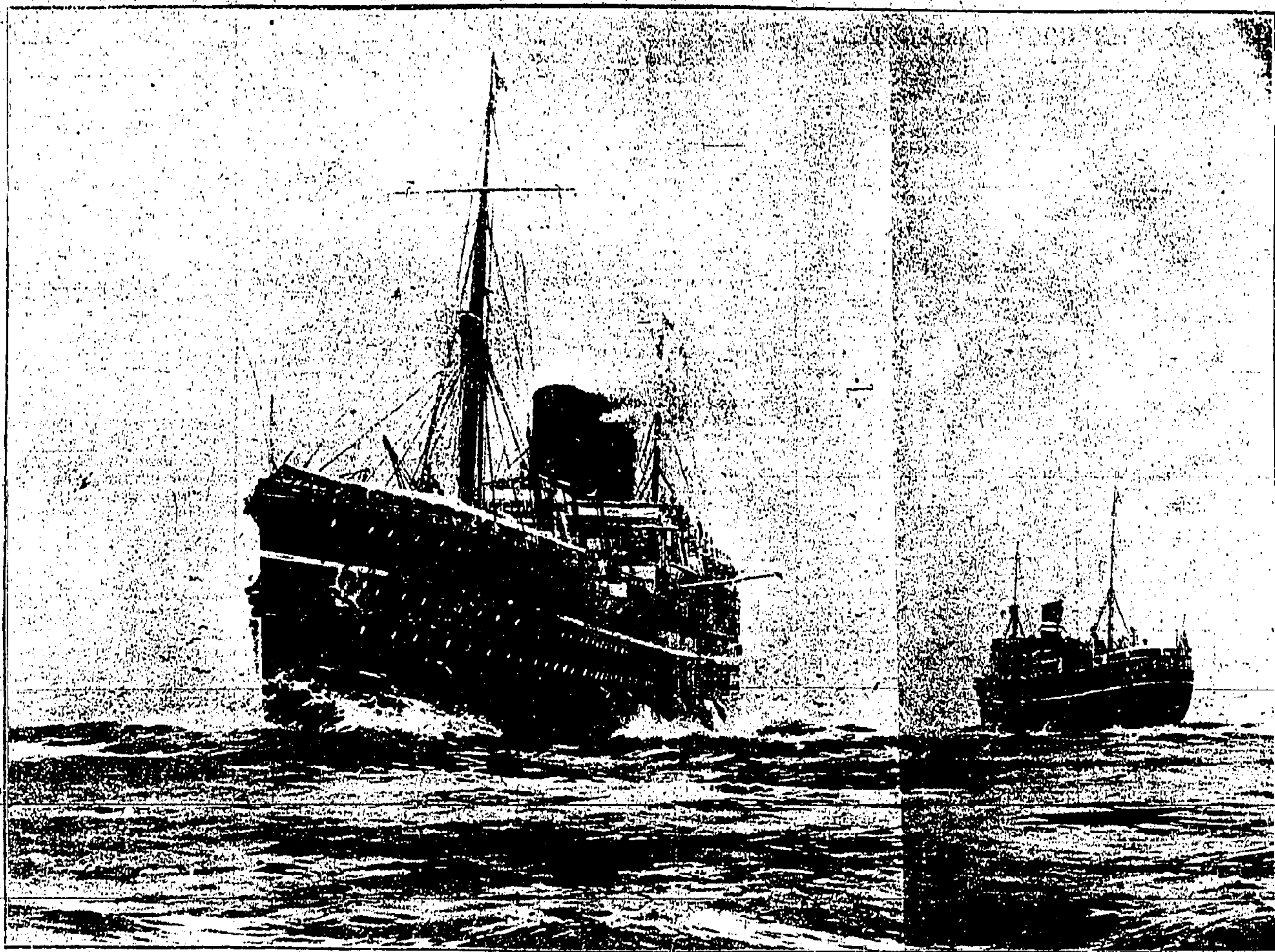


Photo: Courtesy of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.,

The above is a photographic reproduction of a painting by Mr. J. Spurling of the P. & O. s.s. "Rawalpindi" meeting the B.I. s.s. "Khandalla." The s.s. "Rawalpindi" is the latest addition to the P. & O. Fleet. Her length is 547 feet, breadth 71 feet, moulded depth 38 feet and British Registered Tonnage 16,000 tons. The s.s. "Khandalla" is employed on the Bombay-East African Service and her Registered Tonnage is 7,300 tons.

Irene Castle Has Husband Arrested.



IRENE CASTLE & CAPT. R. M. TREMAN.

Irene Castle, the dancer, has had her husband, Captain Robert M. Treman, millionaire hardware man of Ithaca, N. Y., arrested on a civil order issued by a Supreme Court Justice in New York City. She alleges he has failed to return \$42,000 worth of bonds she intrusted to his keeping, and that he had fraudulently transferred his home to his father so she could not obtain it. He denies the charge, declaring the \$42,000, together with \$72,000 of his own, was lost in a motion picture she produced.

Explorer MacMillan Back in Civilization.



MISS MARY E. FASSETT, THE "BOWDOIN" AND DONALD MACMILLAN.

After weary months in the Arctic, the little schooner "Bowdoin" has returned to Wiscasset, Me., bringing Donald MacMillan and his party back to civilization. MacMillan is shown wearing his Arctic fur. Miss Mary E. Fessett, of Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y., a Summer vacationist in Maine, donned the South Green pre-nuptial costume worn by Eskimo girls and brought back by the expedition. The suit is trimmed with lace, beads and fur.

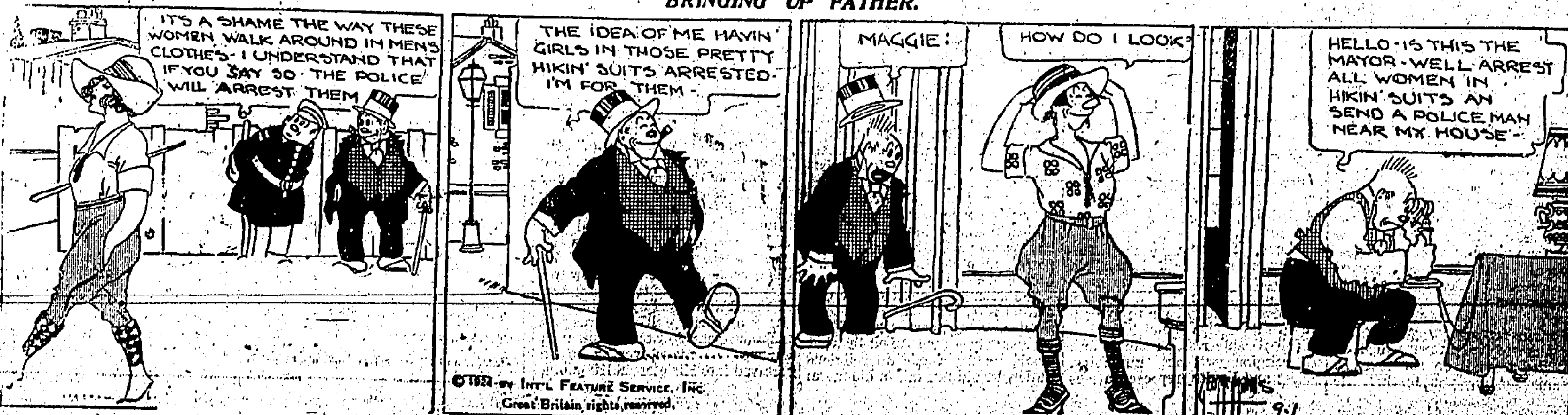
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